

## SPORTS

# SARAJEVO WINTER OLYMPICS

### FIRST OLYMPIC AWARD WINNERS

Merja Liisa Hämäläinen of Finland and Kerstin Enke of the GDR are the first winners of the 14th Winter Olympics. The former won the 10 km cross-country skiing race and the latter triumphed in the 1,500 m speedskating event.

The USSR also picked up some medals on the opening day: Raisa Smetanova from Solyktar crossed the finishing line in a skiing event ahead of Birthe Petersen of Norway, while Muscovite Natalya Potrusova was third in the speedskating race, after the experienced Andrea Schone of the GDR. The USSR won the first top award on the second day of Olympic competition, as Nikolai Zimyatov skated to the 30 km cross-country title, followed by teammate Alexander Zayvalov and Swetlana Gunda Svan.

#### Hämäläinen carries on a family tradition

The brilliant 28-year-old from the small town of Simpele in northern Finland took about twelve years to attain her goal, as this is her third Olympic so far. At the 1976 Innsbruck Games she placed 22nd in the cross-country skiing event, and moved up into 18th position in Lake Placid. But last year she skied brilliantly to win the world cup.

Standing 175 cm besides being able to boast of excellent techniques, she also has the will to win. Being a psychologist by profession she finds



It helps her psychological conditioning — her favorite pastime is cooking.

Interestingly, her uncle, the distinguished Kelevi Hämäläinen, who won the 50 km race in Squaw Valley, has been a great inspiration to her all these years.

#### Skater could well excel in athletics, too

By winning the 1,500 m speedskating event, Kerstin Enke, a prospective art critic from Dresden, vindicated the speculation's unanimous forecast. The 22-year-old skater, standing 175 cm and weighing 72 kg, is a hot favorite for all events, with the possible exception of the 3,000 m.

She started out in sport as a figure skater but switched over to speedskating in 1978. She has been uninvolved in all major contests in the past few years: she is triple springing world champion and 1982 and 1984 absolute world champion, having picked up three of the four titles at the latest world championship at Deventer, Holland. At Lake Placid she triumphed in the 500 m event.

And she is an avid athletics fan, too.

#### Ice hockey: challenger ranks depleted

No sensations have been registered so far at the Olympic ice-hockey tournament which started prior to the Games' opening, despite two defeats for defending United States champions — by Canada, 2-4, and Czechoslovakia, 1-4. Emilien Canadien coach Scotty Bowman who attended the Games said that the USA would fail to defend their title and that their performance was not up to top standard.

After the two rounds the challenges' ranks have been halved. The surviving medal hopefuls are the USSR, Sweden and West Germany in Group A and Czechoslovakia, Canada and Finland in Group B.

#### ROUNDUP

The big Olympic "family" at the Mojmilo Village includes lone athletes representing their countries single-handedly. Perhaps very few of them will be successful—but the main thing is not to triumph but to struggle.

One of them, Lamine Gueye of Senegal, professional dancer and singer, will enter Alpine skiing events as will the only 16-year-olds: the heaviest competitor is West German luger, Hans Stanggassinger, weighing in at 111 kg.

#### PRESIDENT

Is Sanmaran pointing out, even though the members of the commission come from different social groups and are of differing convictions, they have already come up with several joint valuable proposals which are now under IOC consideration.

He was further asked about the operation of Rule 20 governing the athletes' admission to the Games.

We feel that the Olympics should be open to all sportsmen the world over with the sole exception of regular professionals

who are in sport exclusively for purposes of earning their living.

We should perceive in developing nations from making use of loopholes in the Rule to get round it. The IOC also intends to upgrade the Olympic programme.

The IOC President was questioned about the Greek National Olympic Committee protest over the commercialization of the Olympic flame relay in the United States. Judging from the reaction by IOC authorities the problem is still being considered by all interested parties.

We should also mention the role of sport in the world today. I reckon we are trying to get an example of how one can live in accord while competing for the benefit of noble goals.

Sanmaran revealed that for the first time there is a special building in the Olympic Village for a commission of sportsmen set up by IOC. Here athletes of note meet their counterparts from other teams and listen to their requests, criticisms and suggestions. The interesting thing

is Sanmaran pointed out, that even though the members of the commission come from different social groups and are of differing convictions, they have already come up with several joint valuable proposals which are now under IOC consideration.

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#### PODIUM

##### Women's 10 km cross-country skiing

1. Merja-Liisa Hämäläinen (Finland) — 31 min 41.2 sec
2. Raisa Smetanova (USSR) — 32.02.4
3. Birthe Petersen (Norway) — 32.12.7

##### Women's 1,500 m speedskating

1. Kerstin Enke (GDR) — 0:41.42 sec, a new world record
2. Andrea Schone (GDR) — 2:05.29
3. Natalya Potrusova (USSR) — 2:05.78

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## Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

KONSTANTIN USTINOVICH  
CHERNENKO ELECTED  
GENERAL SECRETARY  
OF THE CPSU  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE



## Konstantin Ustinovich CHERNENKO

A Russian by nationality, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was born on September 24, 1911 in the village of Bolshaya Tch in the Novosyolovsky District of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

On behalf of the Politburo of the Central Committee, the meeting was opened by K. U. Chernenko, Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In view of the passing away of Yu. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the participants of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee observed a minute of silence in his memory.

It was noted at the meeting that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people have suffered a severe loss. Death has claimed the life of an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet State, an ardent patriot, a Leninist and an indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

Having held, at the will of the Party, Important Party and state posts, Yu. V. Andropov gave all his force, knowledge and tremendous experience to the implementation of Party policy, to making stronger ties with the masses, to raising the economic and defense capability of the Soviet Union.

Yu. Andropov paid much attention to the realization of the guidelines elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenary Meetings aimed at maximum possible intensification of production, higher rates of scientific and technological progress, streamlined management of the national economy; higher responsibility of personnel; better standards of organization and discipline, and at a steady rise in the material and spiritual levels of the life of the people.

Yu. V. Andropov made a tremendous contribution to the development of all-round cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and to the consolidation of the International Communist and Workers' Movement. His contribution also extended to the support of the just cause of those peoples fighting for their freedom and independence. Under his leadership, the Communist Party and state were consistent and persevering in following a Leninist course

of the life of the people.

After his army service had ended, K. U. Chernenko worked in the Krasnoyarsk Territory — as head of the propaganda section of the Novosyolovsky District Committee of the Komsomol in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. In 1930, he volunteered to serve in the Red Army. Until 1933, he served in border guard units, where he was secretary of the Party cell at a border post.

In 1933, K. U. Chernenko was promoted to work for the CPSU Central Committee where he was put in charge of a section in the Propaganda Department. At the same time he became a member of the editorial board of the "Agitator" magazine. In 1936, he became head of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In 1945, K. U. Chernenko was appointed head of the General Department at the CPSU Central Committee. Between 1946 and 1971 he was an Alternate Member of the CPSU Central Committee. The 24th Party Congress in March 1971 elected him Member of the CPSU Central Committee, and in March 1970, he was elected Secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Territory Party Committee.

In 1943, K. U. Chernenko was enrolled as a student at the Higher Party Organization School at the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Bolsheviks. Upon graduation in 1945, he became Secretary of the Penza Regional Party Committee. In 1948, he was sent to the Moldavian SSR where he was appointed Chief of the Propaganda Department at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. In this post, he applied his energy and knowledge to economic and cultural construction in the republic and to the communist education of the working people.

In 1950, K. U. Chernenko began working when he was still very young for kolkhoz (rich peasants). All his subsequent career has been linked with work first in the Komsomol (Young Communist League), and then in Party organizations. In 1952-1953, K. U. Chernenko was put in charge of the propaganda section at the Novosyolovsky District Committee of the Komsomol in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. In 1953, he volunteered to serve in the Red Army. Until 1953, he served in border guard units, where he was secretary of the Party cell at a border post.

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# Speech by KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

Dear Comrades,

I cordially thank the members of the Central Committee for the high honour endowed upon me: that is my election as General Secretary of the Central Committee. I fully realize the enormous responsibility devolved on me. I realize how important and exceptionally difficult is the job I will have to do. I assure the Central Committee and the Party that I will exert all my energy, knowledge and my entire experience to live up to this trust as together with you I can carry on that principled line of our Party which was consistently and persistently implemented by Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov.

The organizing talents, clear creative initiative, fidelity to Leninism in theory and politics, an acute sense for the now and the ability to accustom the living experience of the masses, intolerance of everything alien to our view of the world and way of life, and our morality, personal charm and modesty—all this earned Yuri Vladimirovich enormous prestige and respect both the Party and the people.

The Party entrusted him with complicated and responsible sectors of work. Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov's best political and the human qualities came to a head most vividly at the post of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He did not spare himself, always striving to be up to the tasks confronting him.

Yuri Vladimirovich made a major personal contribution to the collective activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politbureau in working out a comprehensively balanced and realistic line of the Party of the present stage—a line towards perfecting developed socialism. The November 1982 and the June and December 1983 Plenary Meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, which became important landmarks in the life of the Party and the people, were held under his guidance. The political line of the 25th CPSU Congress received further creative development and concretization in the decisions of these Plenary Meetings.

Yu. V. Andropov gave much strength and energy to the struggle for providing peaceful conditions for the Soviet people's constructive labour, and for strengthening the positions of socialism on the world scene. Yuri Vladimirovich well understood that the source of the Party's prestige derives from the fact that it won and maintains its leading position and its honorary vanguard role by dedicated service to the people and by its ability to express exactly the interests of the working people and arm them with a correct Marxist-Leninist programme of action.

The ardent nationwide support of this policy is convincing proof of the correctness of the CPSU's home and foreign policy and its conformity with the demands and spirit of the time. The Party is firmly following its chosen path of communist construction and peace.

This was the case before and this will always be the case.

But we all understand, comrades, that the wish alone to follow this road is not enough. It is necessary to be able not only to act the correct aims, but also to work perseveringly to achieve them, overcoming every difficulty. It is necessary to assess realistically what we have achieved, without exaggerating but also not minimizing it. Only such an approach safeguards against mistakes in politics and against the temptation to engage in wishful thinking, and enables one to see clearly, as Lenin said, "what exactly we have 'completed' and what we have not completed".

Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov was destined to work for a short, painfully short time, comrades,

at the head of our Party and state. All of us will miss him.

He passed away at the very last of the momentous and strenuous work to impart powerful acceleration to developing the national economy and to overcome the difficulties the country encountered on the threshold of the 1980s. But we all know how much the Party has been able to do during this short time, how much the new and fruitful has become the norm of society and has been affirmed in practice. To carry on and promote further by collective effort the work begun under the leadership of Yuri Vladimirovich is the best way to do justice in his memory and ensure continuity in politics.

Continuity is not an abstract notion, but a living, real thing. Essentially, it lies in the need to go forward, drawing on everything achieved previously, enriching it creatively, and concentrating the collective thought and energy of the Communists, the working class and all the people on unresolved tasks and the key problems of the present and future. And this imposes a great responsibility on all of us.

Our Party's strength lies in its unity, loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, its ability to develop and direct the creative energy of the masses, and cement them ideologically and organizationally, guided by the tried and tested Leninist principles and methods. You know, comrades, what enormous attention was given recently by our Central Committee, the Central Committee Politbureau and Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov to questions of perfecting the work of the state apparatus and improving the style of the Party leadership. One of them is clear delineation between the functions of Party committees and the tasks of state and economic bodies, ruling out duplication in their work. This is a major question of political significance. And not everything here, frankly speaking, has been adjusted as it should be. It happens that workers from Soviets, ministries and enterprises do not display the necessary independence and overload on the Party bodies, the questions which must be solved by them themselves. The practice of substituting economic managers discards the manpower. Moreover, it is fraught with the danger of weakening the role of the Party committee as the organ of political leadership. To deal with the economy means that the Party committees primarily deal with people organizing the economy. This must always be borne in mind.

Comrades, a month and a half ago at the December Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, we gave a comprehensive assessment of the state of affairs in the country's socio-economic development. In the resolution that was adopted it was emphasized that the important thing now is not to lose the tempo and the general intent to get things going, to raise steadily the level of Party and state guidance of the economy, to develop more actively the positive tendencies, and impart a stable character to them. Our direct duty is to implement consistently these guidelines of the Plenary Meeting.

Here the Party, trade union and YCL organizations and economic managers have something to work on. Much depends on the work collectives themselves. They now have extensive, though not yet fully, the task is to use them more fully.

Recently the Party was enriched with fresh experience in the leadership of the socialist society. We began to make better use of the advantages and opportunities of our system. Among them, undoubtedly, is the organization and consciousness of the masses. Hence our attention to strengthening order and discipline.

Organization and order is the key, fundamental question for us. There can be no two opinions on this score. Any laxity and irresponsibility not only entail material losses for society but they also do serious social and moral damage. This is well understood by us, Communists, and millions of Soviet people. And it is quite natural that the measures taken by the Party to raise labour, production, plan and state discipline, and to strengthen socialist legality have received truly nationwide approval.

Something has been done in this field. And everybody knows what benefit this has had an production, on our social life, and simply on people's sentiments. But it would be wrong to believe that everything has already been done. No, comrades, life teaches us that there can be no relaxation here.

As to the main orientations in the development of our economy, they have been clearly defined by the Party. Intensification, accelerated introduction of scientific and engineering achievements into production, carrying out large-scale comprehensive programmes—all this in the final analysis must raise our society's productive forces to a qualitatively new level.

Understanding these tasks is their entirety, outlines a clear-cut, long-term strategy for their fulfillment; showing the connection between our current efforts and the communist perspective—this is what the new edition of the Party Programme should do for us. The Central Committee attaches tremendous importance to the preparation of this edition.

Comrades, while elaborating plans for the further development of our country we cannot help but consider the situation now taking shape in the world. As you know, it is both complicated and tense at the moment. Therefore, under such conditions, the correct line of foreign policy taken by the Party and the Soviet State is all the more important.

The struggle for a lasting peace and the independence of peoples has always been the focus of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov's attention.

Under his leadership, the Politbureau of the Central Committee and the higher bodies of our state authority formed an active foreign policy equal to those of our principles, the policy designed to rid mankind of the threat of a world nuclear war. This Leninist policy of peace, the main features of the present historical stage have been defined in the resolutions of the last CPSU Congresses, meets the legitimate interests of the Soviet people and, in actual fact, other nations of the world. Therefore, we resolutely decide now that we will not retreat one step before that policy.

It is perfectly clear, comrades, that the success of the cause of maintaining and strengthening peace depends on a considerable extension how great is the influence of the socialist countries on the international arena and how active, purposeful and well-coordinated are their efforts. Our countries are vitally interested in peace. For the sake of this goal we shall strive to extend our cooperation with all socialist countries. By developing and deepening, in every possible way, the contacts and cooperation with countries of the socialist community in all spheres, including the economic, we are thereby making a great contribution to the cause of peace, progress and the security of nations.

The measures that were outlined, and they are not only of economic but also of great political significance, will be put into practice only when their fulfillment becomes the main content of the day-to-day work of every Party organization and every worker.

By tackling today's tasks we create prerequisites for reaching for greater frontiers in the future. Perhaps, it is too early to speak in detail about our future, about the 12th five-year plan, but the main problem and main task is to use them more fully.

Here the Party, trade union and YCL organizations and economic managers have something to work on. Much depends on the work collectives themselves. They now have extensive, though not yet fully, the task is to use them more fully.

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Building the new world means showing constant concern over the moulding of the man of the new world and his ideological

and moral growth. It is the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee which analysed the problems of ideological and political work with the masses. In keeping with its directives, the Party must strive to make this work measure up to the great and complicated tasks involved in building developed socialism.

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## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

AN INTERREGIONAL CENTRE FOR LASER-AIDED EYE MICRO SURGERY HAS OPENED IN VLADIVOSTOK. Surgeons of the centre can diagnose accurately and operate on patients with the most complicated eye diseases. Now the inhabitants of all cities and populated areas of the Far East zone will be provided with high-quality medical aid. The centre is staffed only by graduates from the Vladivostok medical institute.

AN ALL-PURPOSE LASER INSTALLATION HAS BEEN DESIGNED AT THE ALL-UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL WELDING EQUIPMENT IN LENINGRAD. It can cut and weld metal, solder on all powders, and alloy metal. The new installation will be used in automated industries.

THE NEW PORT OF UST-DUNAISKE WILL FROM NOW ON BE ABLE TO HANDLE LARGE SHIPS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. The deep-water channel canal linking the harbour on the Dnuba with the Black Sea has now been completed. After Roaming jetties come into service it will handle ore and coal carriers together with lighters.

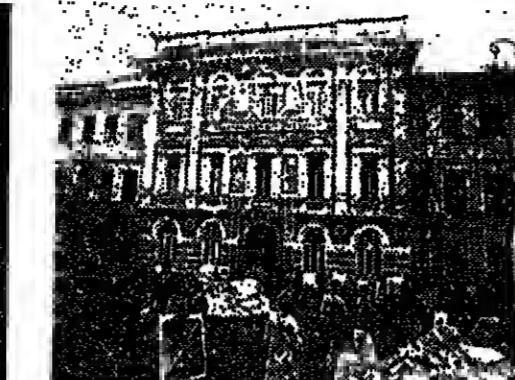
A LEADING RESEARCH SHIP IN THE VILNIUS SERIES, BUILT AT THE BALTIC SHIPYARDS IN KLAIPEDA, LITHUANIA (A BALTIC REPUBLIC) HAS BEEN LAUNCHED. It is equipped with hydrological and hydrochemical laboratories and computers. The ship is meant for exploring the promising fishing areas in the Atlantic Ocean.

THE TERRITORY PUPPET THEATRE IN THE CITY OF STAVROPOL IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA HAS MOVED INTO A NEW BUILDING. The company, whose plays are attended by nearly a quarter of a million people a year, now has a spacious originally designed building with an auditorium for three hundred spectators. At present, the puppet company is staging plays by Russian classics and by modern Soviet and foreign playwrights.

### MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE

Every morning before studies begin, groups of young people gather in an open space in Zhdanov St, in the very centre of Moscow. They are students of the Moscow Institute of Architecture, the Soviet Union's first institution of higher learning specializing in architecture.

Recently the Institute celebrated its 50th anniversary. Since its foundation more than 10



thousand architects have graduated from it—almost a third of all the architects in the country. Studying at the Institute at present are about two and a half thousand students, of which 120 come from 12 foreign countries.

Apart from architectural design, which is, of course, the main subject, the young people study mathematics, physics, structural mechanics, history of

architecture and art. It is essential that the would-be architect knows how to draw, and is acquainted with their basics of sculpture and painting. One photo shows students from India, Zambia, Hungary, and their Soviet classmates during a drawing lesson.

New airports will receive de-bodied Ilyushin-86 planes which can carry up to 250 passengers. New intergovernmental agreements on air traffic have been concluded with the Maldivian Republic, Kenya, Togo and Upper Volta. The Soviet Union has traffic agreements with 102 countries. Aeroflot has opened offices in Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Malia, Rwanda and Djibouti.

At present, Aeroflot planes land at 110 airports in 95 countries.



### The Burla joins the Ob

Digging has begun on another canal for the Ob River in Altai. The new 30 km long project will link the Ob with the Burla River.

Four powerful pumping sta-

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## CULTURE

### Period music at the Bolshoi

The Bolshoi Theatre now has an old music ensemble which plays rarely performed pieces by Fasch, Bach, Vivaldi, Horimansky, and Terezovsky. The ensemble is led by R. Volontorovsky.

The members of the ensemble drew inspiration from their predecessors—for in recent years the Bolshoi orchestra has profited from its mid-19th century chamber ensembles affording individual performers much leeway for achieving excellen-



#### BOOKS BY AFRICAN WRITERS PUBLISHED IN KAZAKHSTAN

Book lovers in Soviet Kazakhstan are now able to renew their acquaintance with the literature of African countries. The Zhasusky (Writer) publishing house, in Alma-Ata, has put out a collection of works by African writers in a massive edition.

Africa's progressive writers attract steady interest among the Soviet people, said the secretary of the board of the Union of Writers of Kazakhstan, Kaledubek Tursunkulov. Our colleagues render the pulse of the peoples of their countries when there is an ongoing struggle for racial equality and human dignity.

Seven book publishers in Kazakhstan, one of the biggest Soviet republics with a population of 15,000,000, make it their business to publish works by progressive African novelists and poets.

#### YEVTUSHENKO AS FILM DIRECTOR

"The Kindergarten" is the name of the feature film with which the well-known Soviet poet, Yevgeny Yevtushenko, has made his debut as a movie director. The première of the film, shot at Mostfilm Studios to a script written by the poet, took place recently at Moscow's Central House of the Cinema.

The truth about the past was seen through the eyes of a child in how Yevtushenko describes the main theme of his film. The story of his 11-year-old hero has a lot in common with the poet's own childhood. On the screen we see the harsh Moscow autumn of 1941 when Hitler's armies surrounded the Soviet capital; the columns of the people's emergency vol-

#### Masterpieces of painting

A display of masterpieces of Russian painting has opened at an art gallery in Cologne.

Works by Vrubel, Serov, Kostrov, Nesterov, Roerich, Savrasov, Prokofiev, Arkhipov, and Malyutin, as well as canvases by other masters, are on view at an exhibition which initiates a series of exchanges between

museums in Cologne and the USSR, thus confirming the close cultural ties between this West German city and the Soviet Union.

An exhibition of ancient art from the Roman-Germanic Museum is now a show at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow.

#### Composers cooperate

A protocol on cooperation between the Composers Union of the USSR and the Composers Union of Czechoslovakia, signed recently in Moscow, envisages a further expansion in ties between the musicians of both countries.

This year the unions of the two fraternal countries will exchange delegations to take part in conferences, symposiums, meetings, etc. Czechoslovak composers will attend the Leningrad Spring, the White Nights and Moscow Autumn Festivals, and their musi-

cians will be heard at the Second International Music Festival to be held in Moscow in the spring. In turn, Soviet composers will be present at international music festivals in Brno and Bratislava as well as at a review of the work of their Czechoslovak colleagues.

Q: What else will be visitors

to the festival?

A: We will be exhibiting

catalogues, and

posters, and